

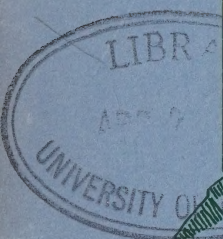
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canoe routes

quetico
provincial
park



ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

HON. A. KELSO ROBERTS, Q.C.
Minister

G.H.U. BAYLY,
Deputy Minister

GOVT PUBNS

QUETICO

Established as a forest reserve in 1909 and as a provincial park in 1913, Quetico contains 1,750 square miles of forests and waterways. It is regarded as a wilderness park to be reserved from any development which might destroy the wilderness environment. Access, consequently, is limited to certain points on the park boundaries to avoid encroachment upon the interior wilderness.

The history of Quetico cannot be separated from that of the Lakehead and the West. It was through the Quetico Country that the main canoe route linked Montreal with the fur riches of the West and North West. Today, the canoe tripper captures a little of this history as he paddles the Quetico waters and treads the Quetico portages.

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canoe routes

quetico provincial park

1957

1st Revision.1962

2nd Revision.1966

PARKS BRANCH



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CONTENTS

PLANNING YOUR TRIP

Campsite Cleanliness	3
Wilderness Travel	4
Equipment	5
Food	6
Safety	8

Route

No. CANOE ROUTES (Length in Miles)

1	Hunter's Island Loop (126)	10
2	Olifaunt Lake Loop (40)	12
3	Walter Lake Loop (60)	13
4	McKenzie Lake Loop (75)	14
5	Quetico Lake Loop (85)	16
6	Cirrus, Jean Lake Loop (70)	18
7	Maligne, Beaverhouse Lake Loop (90)	20
8	Oriana, Quetico Lake Loop (85)	21
9	Kahshahpiwi Lake Loop (65)	23
10	Kawnipi Lake Loop (60)	24
11	Agnes Lake, Maligne River Loop (115)	26
12	Jean Lake Loop (70)	28
13	Darky Lake Loop (40)	29
14	The Man Chain Loop (45)	30
15	Brent Lake Loop (60)	32

HOW TO LIVE OFF THE COUNTRY	33
---------------------------------------	----

CANOE SENSE	35
-----------------------	----

SWIM SENSE	36
----------------------	----

CAMPSITE CLEANLINESS

Clean campsites are a mark of the experienced canoe-tripper, who has respect for himself, for others and for the Park.

1. Burn all garbage and scorch all tins in the fireplace.
2. Flatten all tins and bury with other unburnable refuse.
3. Be sure the buried tins and garbage are not hot when buried.
4. A short-handled spade or folding digging tool is a must for digging latrines and garbage pits.
5. If digging is impossible, remove all cold, burned garbage and flattened tins to a pile some distance from the campsite.
6. Remember: unburned garbage attracts bears.

Each campsite must be treated with respect. It is unlawful to cut or damage any living tree in a provincial park. The mutilation and felling of trees on a campsite are thoughtless practices which only lead to the destruction of the natural environment which you have come to enjoy.

BE SURE YOUR CAMPFIRE IS DEAD OUT
BEFORE YOU LEAVE

WILDERNESS TRAVEL

The following of a water route by canoe is a popular and captivating experience. The canoe routes hereafter described have been used by trappers, explorers and lumbermen, and many were familiar to the Indian tribes who frequented these areas prior to the discovery of North America.

It is not recommended that this form of outdoor adventure be attempted by the novice. Experience in the handling of a canoe in all types of water and wind conditions is necessary. Inexperience can be disastrous.

A canoe route necessarily involves the making of portages. These portages are noted on the map; some are long and arduous over heights of land; others bypass fast water and waterfalls.

In addition to the routes listed, there are other less-used courses, as well as side trips that can be made. These may be taken advantage of by the more experienced trippers who are qualified to lay out their own course and know how to cope with any eventuality that may be met.

Several of the routes follow a common course part way, but it is believed that the minute detail in these descriptions will be helpful, particularly to those who are not familiar with the terrain.

It is emphasized that these routes lead into wild, undeveloped wilderness. Consequently, all provisions and equipment, sufficient for the whole trip, must be carried. There are no means of communication, such as roads or telephone lines, once the canoeist has departed from the starting point. The success of the trip depends entirely upon the resourcefulness of the wilderness traveller.

Those planning to make a canoe trip should first purchase a map of the area. Quetico Provincial Park maps are available at 75 cents per copy from the Department of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and from the District Forester at Fort Frances. The canoeist must also be equipped with a compass and be able to use it properly.

EQUIPMENT

Your personal outfit should include a complete change of clothes from the skin out, woollens recommended, including a heavy shirt and windbreaker jacket, slicker, strong shoes, camp slippers, extra socks, compass, map, waterproof match-box, heavy pocket-knife, flashlight and toilet articles.

CANOE

Many makes and kinds of canoes are available, but the most popular are the light metal or canvas covered canoes, in 15', 16' and 17' lengths. A good fitting yoke, solidly fastened at the point of balance, would be handy. Canvas covered canoes should be equipped with a repair kit. Do not forget to take a spare paddle.

TENT

If possible, it should be silk or light silkoline, large enough to accommodate your party comfortably, with space available for duffle, but not larger than 10' x 12' since suitable sites for pitching larger tents are often difficult to find. It should have a mosquito screen, or if you don't have a screened tent, you should have individual mosquito bars. Don't forget good mosquito dope and an insect bomb.

MESS KIT

2-, 4-, 6- or 8-man outfits are available to fit any ordinary party, and contain necessary cooking and eating utensils. You should add soap, dish towels, candles, toilet paper and matches.

BED

A light down or feather sleeping bag is recommended, although you can get by with a couple of good woollen blankets and a ground sheet.

TOOLS

Take a 2½-lb. single-bit axe with 26" to 30" handle and sheath, a 6" file and a whetstone.

ROPE

Bring 25 to 30 feet of sash cord or heavy clothesline for "tracking" canoe, guying tent, or for clothesline.

FOOD

You can eat well if you use care in selecting your food supplies. You will find it well worth while to prepare a complete menu for each meal for each day of the planned trip. Items and quantities can then be accurately checked. The following is given as a check list, and is subject to change to suit individual taste:

GRUB LIST -- TWO PERSONS -- ONE WEEK (About 40 Pounds)

Coffee	1 lb.
Milk	6 small cans or 1 lb. powdered
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Kool-Aid	4 pkgs. (or a can of lemon juice) -to make drinking water more palatable
Beans	1 lb. pre-cooked
Bacon	2 lbs.
Dried Beef	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cured Meats . . .	2 lbs.
Add fresh meat for first meals.	
Shortening	1 lb.
Potatoes	4 lbs. or 1 lb. dried
Onions	1 pkg. dried
Bread	3 loaves
Butter	2 lbs. (canned)
Eggs	$1\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Rye-Krisp	1 pkg.
Pepper	1 tin
Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Sugar	3 lbs.
Bisquick	1 pkg.
Pancake Flour . .	1 lb.
Flour	1 lb.
Cornbread Mix . .	2 pkgs.
Dried Fruit . . .	2 lbs.
Raisins	1 lb.
Cheese	2 lbs.
Pudding	3 pkgs.
Minute Rice . . .	1 lb.
Rolled Oats . . .	1 lb.



Soup. 4 pkgs. (dry)
Syrup 1 pt.
Jam 1 jar
Cookies 2 lbs.

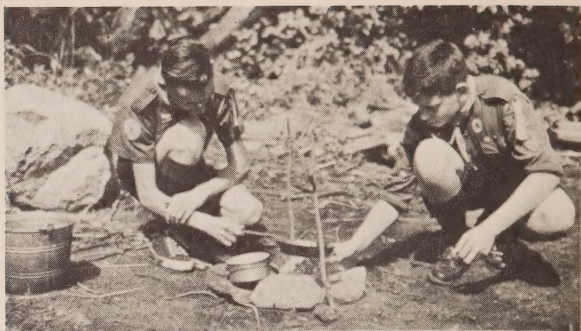
PLAN TO FISH

Many species of fish may be caught in the various lakes throughout the Park. The best months for fishing are May, June, September and October.

A fishing licence is required to fish in Quetico Provincial Park. This may be secured at the Park entrance or at the Ranger Station.

Check the regulations made under The Game and Fish Act for open lakes and open fishing seasons.

The canoeist should familiarize himself with



the general habitat requirements of the various species of fish to be reasonably confident that the species sought may be found in the waters being fished.

Bass and walleye (pickerel) are the species most readily taken in Quetico waters. Lake trout are generally found in deep, cold waters. Pike are less abundant than either walleye or lake trout. Brook (speckled) trout are not native to Quetico waters.

NO HUNTING

Firearms may not be carried in Quetico Provincial Park.

SAFETY

Learn to handle your canoe well before attempting a trip in the Park interior. Learn to follow map and compass.

Employ a guide unless there is at least one experienced woods-man-canoeist in the party. Be able to use your axe correctly, and be careful. It's a long hard trip to a doctor.

BE CAREFUL—but if you have a serious accident, Lands and Forests fire patrol planes are over the area during fire weather in the summer season. A standard ground signal is an SOS in letters at

least ten feet long or a smudge on the beach of a lake.

The SOS call of the wilderness is three signals of any kind, either audible or visible—three whistles, three flashes from a light, etc. The answer to a distress signal is two audible or visible signals.

FIRST AID KIT

A complete first aid kit should be with each canoe. Life preservers should be worn whenever you are in the canoe.

PORTAGES

Use the portages—there is a reason for them or they wouldn't have been there for hundreds of years. Its foolish to gamble with your supplies, outfit or canoe so far from help.

Where there is no portage, a rapids should be examined carefully before being run. Play it safe. If in doubt, "line" your canoe down with your "track rope".

It is unsafe to attempt the "running" of a rapids unless the canoeist is well experienced in this type of adventure and can recognize danger points.

TRAVEL PERMITS

Permits are issued at Ranger or Park offices and must be obtained before entering the Park interior.

CANOE CAMPSITES

Campsites may be selected at various places along the route. Select an open site for your tent. The breeze will be welcome, and mosquitoes will be less troublesome. Leave your campsite cleaner than you found it, with a small supply of firewood, and be sure that your fire is DEAD OUT.

BE CERTAIN THAT YOUR CAMP FIRE IS DEAD OUT!

HUNTER'S ISLAND LOOP

ROUTE 1 — 126 miles through French Lake, Pickerel Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Lac La Croix, Basswood Lake, Knife Lake, Kawnipi Lake and Russell Lake.

Leave Dawson Trail campsite ($\frac{1}{4}$ -mile south of Highway #11, 27 miles east of Atikokan) and proceed westerly across French Lake and through a winding stream into Pickerel Lake; thence westerly across part of Pickerel Lake to the west end of a bay on the south side of Pickerel Lake opposite Emerald island; portage on a gentle incline 594 yards into Doré lake; cross Doré lake to the south-west corner; portage 1452 yards into Twin Lakes; proceed southerly across this lake to a stream located about the middle of the south shore; follow this stream to the north-east bay of Sturgeon Lake.

Proceed in a south-westerly direction through sturgeon Narrows to the south-west corner of Sturgeon Lake; portage 242 yards into the Maligne River and follow the river to Lac La Croix, crossing four portages of 352 yards, 220 yards, 22 yards south of May island and 110 yards between Twin Falls at the mouth of the Maligne River; thence south of Lou and Bell islands to Lac La Croix.

Proceed south past Eastbend and Irving Islands to Bottle Portage; portage 440 yards into Bottle lake; proceed easterly across the lake and pass through a short stream into Iron Lake and portage 484 yards into Crooked Lake; proceed to the easterly end of Crooked Lake and enter Basswood River; thence proceed up Basswood River into Basswood Lake, crossing four portages of 66, 100 (Wheelbarrow Portage), 176 and 1870 yards, respectively, enroute. (Wheelbarrow Portage is located on the Canadian side of the International

Boundary, and the other three portages on the United States side).

Proceed easterly and southerly past Kings point, United States Point and Canadian Point to Prairie Portage on the east end of Basswood Lake; portage 110 yards into Birch Lake and proceed to the east end; portage 264 yards into Carp Lake; proceed south-easterly about one mile to a portage; cross two portages of 88 yards and 150 yards respectively, having a small lake between the, into Seed Lake and proceed to a stream on the east side; follow this stream into Knife Lake, crossing Big Knife Portage of 506 yards enroute.

Proceed to the north-east end of the lake and cross Little Knife portage of 66 yards into Cypress Lake and thence to the east end of the south-east arm; cross Monument portage (on the International Boundary) 418 yards into an unnamed lake; proceed to Swamp Portage on the east side of this lake; portage 150 yards into Swamp Lake, cross to the east side and follow a stream into Saganaga lake; proceed north-easterly to Cache Point and thence north-westerly across Cache Bay to Silver Falls, portage 616 yards into Saganagons Lake.

Proceed northerly about 4 miles to a portage on the west side of Saganagons Lake; portage 286 yards into the north-western arm of Saganagons Lake and proceed to a stream at the north-west corner; follow the stream into Wet Lake crossing three portages of 220, 88 and 66 yards, respectively, enroute; proceed past Ranger cabin on the south shore of Wet Lake and turn northerly to a stream; follow this stream into Kenny Lake, crossing four portages of 154, 198, 110 and 200 yards, respectively, enroute; proceed to a portage on the north-west shore of Kenny Lake and portage 150 yards into Kawnipi Lake.

Proceed north-westerly past Kasie Island to the west end of the lake and follow the stream into Shelley Lake; proceed to a portage at the west end

of Shelley Lake; portage 150 yards to Keats Lake and proceed to the north-west corner; portage 396 yards into Chatterton Lake; thence west, north-westerly across the lake to a portage on the west shore; portage 418 yards into Russell Lake and cross this lake to a stream in a bay in the north-west corner; follow this stream into Sturgeon Lake narrows and then proceed northerly and easterly to the point of beginning.

This route follows part of the Voyageurs' Highway and parts of Dawson Trail. It is suggested that the anti-clockwise route be followed to take advantage of the downstream current in the Maligne River.

OLIFAUNT LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 2 — 40 miles through French Lake, Pickerel Lake and Olifaunt Lake.

Leave Dawson Trail campsite ($\frac{1}{4}$ -mile south of highway #11, 27 miles east of Atikokan) and proceed westerly across French Lake and through a winding stream into Pickerel Lake; thence westerly across Pickerel Lake to the west end of a bay on the south side of Pickerel Lake opposite Emerald island; portage on a gentle incline 594 yards into Doré Lake and cross to the south-west corner; portage 1452 yards into Twin Lakes; proceed southerly across this lake to a stream located about the middle of the south shore; follow this stream to the north-east bay of Sturgeon Lake; follow the eastern shore of Sturgeon Lake about two miles to a quite level portage of 440 yards into Olifaunt Lake.

Proceed to the north-east corner and cross two portages of 374 yards and 396 yards, respectively, with a pond between them into Fern Lake; proceed

to the north-east part of Fern Lake and portage 200 yards into Bud Lake; thence to the north end of Bud Lake and portage 22 yards into Beg Lake; proceed to the east end of Beg Lake and through a small stream to a portage of 150 yards into Bisk Lake; thence to the northerly point of Bisk Lake to a portage of 396 yards into a bay on the south side of Pickerel Lake; thence north-westerly about two miles and then easterly to the point of beginning.

The reverse route may also be taken

This route follows a portion of the historic Dawson Trail and was used by the Wolseley expedition of 1869 to the North-west Territories to quell the Riel Rébellion.

WALTER LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 3 – 60 miles through French Lake, Pickerel Lake, Jesse Lake, Walter Lake, Sturgeon Lake and Olifaunt Lake.

Leave Dawson Trail campsite; proceed westerly across French Lake and pass through a winding stream into Pickerel Lake; thence westerly across Pickerel Lake and, after passing through Pickerel Narrows, turn southerly across a bay to a portage at the south-west corner; portage 330 yards into Maria Lake and proceed southerly across this lake to a portage of 880 yards into Jesse Lake; proceed to a portage at the south-east corner of Jesse Lake; portage 880 yards into Elizabeth Lake and cross to the east end of a bay near the south-west corner; portage 264 yards into Walter Lake.

Proceed southerly across the lake and pass through a small stream on which there are two portages of 66 and 132 yards, respectively, into Lonely Lake; thence southerly down Lonely Lake

to a bay on the east shore; proceed down this bay about one mile to a stream on the south shore; follow this stream, on which there are two portages of 396 and 330 yards, to Sturgeon Lake and turn easterly for about three miles and north-easterly and northerly for about six miles to a portage on the east shore, and portage 440 yards into Olifaunt Lake.

Proceed to the north-east corner of Olifaunt Lake and across two portages of 374 yards and 396 yards, respectively, with a pond between them, into Fern Lake; proceed to the north-east part of Fern Lake and portage 200 yards into Bud Lake; thence to the north end of Bud Lake and portage 22 yards into Beg Lake; proceed to the east end of Beg Lake and through a small stream to a portage of 150 yards into Bisk Lake; thence to the northerly point of Bisk Lake to a portage of 396 yards into a bay on the south side of Pickerel Lake; thence north-westerly about two miles, and then easterly to the point of beginning.

McKENZIE LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 4 — 75 miles through French Lake, Pickerel Lake, Doré Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Russell Lake, Kawnipi Lake and McKenzie Lake.

Leave the Dawson Trail campsite; proceed westerly across French Lake and through a winding stream into Pickerel Lake; thence westerly across Pickerel Lake to the west end of a bay on the south side of Pickerel Lake opposite Emerald Island; portage 594 yards on a gentle incline into Doré Lake; cross Doré Lake to the south-west corner and portage 1452 yards into Twin Lakes; proceed southerly across this lake to a stream located about

the middle of the south shore; follow the stream to the north-east bay of Sturgeon Lake.

Proceed southerly about four miles to a stream on the east side of a narrows and follow this stream into Russell Lake; proceed south easterly across Russell Lake to a portage at the north-east end of the bay; portage 418 yards into Chatterton Lake; proceed easterly to the east end of a bay on the south shore of Chatterton Lake and portage 396 yards into Keats Lake; thence easterly across Keats Lake to a portage of 150 yards into Shelley Lake; proceed easterly to a bay on the east side of Shelley Lake and turn south to a stream at the end of the Bay; follow the stream, on which there is a portage of 22 yards around a falls, into Kawnipi Lake.

Proceed easterly, then northerly, then south-easterly about nine miles to McKenzie Bay; thence, north easterly to a portage at the end of McKenzie Bay. Portage 700 yards on a steep slope into McKenzie Lake; thence north-easterly and northerly to a portage about the middle of the north shore of McKenzie Lake, where an almost-enclosed bay is entered and leads to a portage of 100 yards to Lindsay Lake; proceed northerly across Lindsay Lake to a portage on the north shore, near the west end; portage 2,728 yards into Cache Lake; thence northerly across Cache Lake to a portage on the north shore; portage 2,640 yards into Trousers Lake; proceed to a portage on the north end of Trousers Lake; portage 44 yards into Baptism Lake.

Proceed to the north end of Baptism Lake where a portage of 110 yards leads to a small lake; cross this lake to the north end where a steep portage on the east side of the rapids lead to Baptism Creek; look for a blazed tree 50 yards west of the rapids and portage 264 yards to a pond; from the campsite on the north end of this pond, portage 418 yards along the west side of the rapids to a landing on the west side of the spillway of a beaver dam; proceed 924 yards along the west side of the creek

to a stream just below the junction of the French River and Baptism Creek which is marked at the lower end by two trees, side by side, and each blazed both high and low; proceed down the winding creek to French Lake.

The water level becomes quite low in Baptism creek in late summer and in dry years. There are two long portages on this route, and trippers should be in good physical condition. It is a rugged scenic route. The trip should be planned so that the long portages between Lindsay, Cache and Trousers Lakes are made when the food supplies are low.

QUETICO LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 5 — 85 miles through French Lake, Pickerel Lake, Kasakokwog Lake, Quetico Lake, Jean Lake and Sturgeon Lake.

Leave Dawson Trail campsite; proceed westerly across French Lake and through a winding stream into Pickerel Lake; thence, westerly across Pickerel Lake through Pickerel Narrows and Batchewaung Bay to a portage on the south side near the west end of the Bay; portage 1320 yards into McAlpine Lake; proceed to a portage at the west end of McAlpine Lake; portage 22 yards into a stream; cross a large beaver dam on this stream and continue westerly into Kasakokwog Lake (better to portage around short rapids in this stream); thence westerly to a stream at the south-west corner of Kasakokwog

Lake; proceed down this stream, portaging 418 yards enroute into Quetico Lake.

Proceed south-westerly to the south-east end of Eden Island; proceed easterly about 10 miles to a bay on the south side and near the east end of Quetico Lake; thence, south and south-westerly to a portage on the south side of a bay; portage 66 yards into Conk Lake; thence, southerly to a stream near the south-eastern corner of Conk Lake; proceed through this stream into Jean Lake; thence, north-easterly to the entrance to a large bay on the east side of Jean Lake and about one mile south of the north end; thence, southerly across this bay to a portage about $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile north-east of the south-west corner of this bay; portage 418 yards into Burnt-side Lake to a stream near the south-western corner; thence, through this stream into Rouge Lake.

Proceed to a portage about the middle of the east side of Rouge Lake; portage 220 yards into Jean Creek on which there is another 220-yard portage $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile downstream and proceed through Jean Creek into Sturgeon Lake; thence, north-easterly about 18 miles through Sturgeon Lake and Sturgeon Narrows to a portage on the east side about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of north-eastern end of the Narrows; portage 440 yards into Olifaunt Lake.

Proceed to the north-east corner of Olifaunt Lake and cross two portages of 374 and 396 yards, respectively, with a small pond between them, into Fern Lake; proceed to the north-east part of Fern Lake and portage 200 yards into Bud Lake; thence, to the north end of Bud Lake and portage 22 yards into Beg Lake; proceed to the east end of Beg Lake and through a small stream to a portage of 150 yards into Bisk Lake; thence, to the northerly point of Bisk Lake, to a portage of 396 yards into a bay on the south side of Pickerel Lake; thence, north-westerly about two miles and then easterly to the point of beginning.

CIRRUS, JEAN LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 6 – 70 miles through Lerome Lake, Bewag Lake, Cirrus Lake, Quetico Lake, Jean Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Olifaunt Lake, Pickerel Lake, McAlpine Lake and Kasakokwog Lake.

Leave Lerome Lake on Highway #11 approximately six miles west of Atikokan; proceed southerly across Lerome Lake to the south-western part of the lake where there is a small waterfall; portage 30 yards into a small lake; cross this small lake to the south-west corner where there is a stream leading into Bewag Lake; proceed along this stream, which has several beaver dams throughout its length, to Bewag Lake.

Proceed to the south-west corner of Bewag Lake where there is a portage of 132 yards leading into Lark Lake; cross Lark Lake to the southernmost point and portage 110 yards into Cole Lake; proceed westerly, then south-easterly to a bay on the south-west shore of Cole Lake; proceed along a small creek into Sue Lake. At the south end of Sue Lake, there is a difficult portage of 900 yards, leading to Cirrus Lake.

Proceed westerly on Cirrus Lake for approximately ten miles; then, turn south-east for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a portage of 88 yards into Quetico Lake; thence, proceed southerly to the south-east end of Eden Island; proceed easterly about 10 miles to a bay on the south side and near the east end of Quetico Lake; thence, south and south-westerly to a portage on the south side of a bay; portage 66 yards into Cork Lake; thence, southerly to a stream near the south-eastern corner of Cork Lake; proceed through this stream into Jean Lake.

Proceed north-easterly to the entrance to a large bay on the east side of Jean Lake and about

one mile south of the north end; thence, southerly across this bay to a portage about one-half mile north-east of the south-west corner of this bay; portage 418 yards into Burntside Lake to a stream near the south-western corner; thence, through this stream into Rouge Lake; proceed to a portage about the middle of the east side of Rouge Lake; portage 220 yards into Jean Creek on which there is another 220-yard portage $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile downstream, and proceed through Jean Creek into Sturgeon Lake.

Proceed north-easterly about 18 miles through Sturgeon Lake and Sturgeon Narrows to a portage on the east side about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the north-eastern end of the narrows; portage 440 yards into Olifaunt Lake; proceed to the north-east corner of Olifaunt Lake and cross two portages of 374 and 396 yards, respectively, with a small pond between them, into Fern Lake; proceed to the north-east part of Fern Lake and portage 200 yards into Bud Lake.

Proceed, to the north end of Bud Lake and portage 22 yards into Beg Lake; proceed to the east end of Beg Lake and through a small stream to a portage of 150 yards into Bisk Lake; thence, to the northerly point of Bisk Lake to a portage of 396 yards into a bay on the south side of Pickerel Lake; thence, north-westerly along the south shore of Emerald Island, through Pickerel Narrows and Batchewaung Bay to a portage on the south side near the west end of the Bay; portage 1320 yards into McAlpine Lake.

Proceed to a portage at the west end of McAlpine Lake; portage 22 yards into a stream; cross a large beaver dam on this stream and continue westerly into Kasakokwog Lake (better to portage around short rapids in this stream); thence, proceed westerly about four miles to the north-west corner of a bay on the north shore of Kasakokwog Lake; portage 924 yards to Cirrus Lake; thence, proceed northerly to a 900-yard portage into Sue Lake, and then proceed northerly to the point of beginning.

MALIGNE, BEAVERHOUSE LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 7 — 90 miles through Nym Lake, Batchewaung Lake, Jesse Lake, Walter Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Maligne River, Lac La Croix, Namakon River, Beaverhouse Lake, Quetico Lake and Kasakokwog Lake.

Leave public landing at Nym Lake and proceed in a south-westerly direction to a portage in the south-west corner of the lake; portage 396 yards and 154 yards, respectively, with a small lake between them, into Batchewaung Lake; proceed in a westerly direction to the west side of the lake and through the narrows into Batchewaung Bay. Travelling in a south-easterly direction, proceed to the south-east corner of Batchewaung Bay; proceed through a small narrows into a bay at the west end of Pickerel Narrows; thence, to a portage in the south-west corner of the bay; portage 330 yards into Maria Lake and proceed southerly across this lake to a portage of 880 yards into Jesse Lake.

Proceed to a portage near the south-east corner of Jesse Lake; portage 880 yards into Elizabeth and cross to the east end of a bay near the south-west corner; portage 264 yards into Walter Lake; proceed southerly across the lake and pass through a small stream on which there are two portages of 66 and 132 yards, respectively, into Lonely Lake; thence, southerly down Lonely Lake to a bay on the east shore; proceed down this bay about one mile to a stream on the south shore; follow this stream, on which there are two portages of 396 and 330 yards, to Sturgeon Lake.

Proceed in a south-westerly direction to the south-west corner of Sturgeon Lake; portage 242 yards to the Maligne River and follow the river to Lac La Croix, crossing four portages of 352 yards, 220 yards, 22 yards south of May Island and 110 yards between Twin Falls at the mouth of the Maligne

River; thence, south of Lou and Bell Islands to Lac La Croix; proceed westerly past Eastbend and Indian Islands to the Namakon River.

Proceed down the Namakon River for about eight miles, making one portage of 264 yards and two short ones to Wawa Island on the Quetico River; proceed up the Quetico River to the south-west corner of Beaverhouse Lake, passing several short portages enroute; cross Beaverhouse Lake to the east side of the lake to a portage in a bay east of the Ranger Station; portage into Quetico Lake and proceed to the north-east corner of the lake where you will find a portage in a bay in the northern-most corner; portage 418 yards into Kasakokwog Lake.

Proceed in a easterly direction to a stream at the extreme east end of the lake; proceed up this stream over a beaver dam and a 22-yard portage into McAlpine Lake; proceed easterly on McAlpine Lake for about three miles to a portage on the north side of the lake; portage 1,320 yards into Batchewaung Bay and proceed easterly, south-easterly and north-easterly into Batchewaung Lake and, thence, to the point of beginning.

ORIANA, QUETICO LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 8 — 85 miles through Nym Lake, Batchewaung Lake, Jesse Lake, Oriana Lake, Quetico Lake, Kasakokwog Lake and McAlpine Lake.

Leave public landing at Nym Lake and proceed in a south-westerly direction to a portage in the south-west corner of the lake; portage 396 yards and 154 yards, respectively, with a small lake between them, into Batchewaung Lake; proceed in a westerly direc-

tion to the west side of the lake and proceed through the narrows into Batchewaung Bay. Travelling in a south-easterly direction, proceed to the south-east corner of Batchewaung Bay; proceed through a small narrows into a bay at the west end of Pickerel Narrows; thence, to a portage at the south-west corner of the bay; portage 330 yards into Maria Lake and proceed in a southerly direction across this lake to a portage of 880 yards into Jesse Lake.

Proceed in a westerly direction to the extreme west end of Jesse Lake to Cedar Portage; portage 748 yards into Oriana Lake; cross the southern end of Oriana Lake to the south-west corner; portage into Quetico Lake by crossing two portages of 110 yards and 176 yards, respectively, with a stream between them; proceed in a westerly direction on Quetico Lake to the south-east end of Eden Island where you will then travel in a northerly and north-easterly direction to a portage in a bay in the northern most corner; portage 418 yards into Kasakokwog Lake.

Proceed in a easterly direction to a stream at the extreme east end of the Lake; proceed up this stream over a beaver dam and a 22-yard portage into McAlpine Lake; proceed easterly on McAlpine Lake for about three miles to a portage on the north side of the lake; portage 1,320 yards into Batchewaung Bay and proceed easterly, south-easterly and north-easterly into Batchewaung Lake and, thence, to the point of beginning.

KAHSHAHPIWI LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 9 – 65 miles through Basswood Lake, Shade Lake, McNiece Lake, Kahshahpiwi Lake, Sark Lake, Cairn Lake, Shelley Lake, Kawnipi Lake, Agnes Lake and Sunday Lake.

Leave Canadian Point on Basswood Lake and proceed northerly to a stream near the north-east end of North Bay; follow this stream into South Lake with a portage of 50 yards enroute; thence, follow the north side of this lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a portage into West Lake; portage 66 yards and proceed northerly to a portage on the north side of West Lake; portage 50 yards into a small unnamed lake; thence, northerly across this lake to a small stream; proceed through this small stream, crossing a portage of 22 yards enroute, into Shade Lake.

Proceed northerly to a portage on the north side of Shade Lake, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the west end of Shade Lake; portage 440 yards into unnamed lake; cross to a portage at the north-eastern corner of this lake and portage 704 yards into Grey Lake; thence, south-westerly on Grey Lake to a portage on the north-west side; portage 528 yards into Yum Yum Lake; proceed to a portage at the north-east end of Yum Yum Lake; portage 110 yards into an unnamed lake; proceed about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north to a portage on the north side of this lake; portage 150 yards into McNiece Lake.

Proceed to the south-west corner of McNiece Lake and portage 900 yards into Kahshahpiwi Lake; proceed to a stream at north end of Kahshahpiwi Lake and follow this stream into an unnamed lake; cross to the north end of this lake and portage 150 yards into Keefer Lake; proceed to a portage at the north end of Keefer Lake; portage 418 yards into Sark

Lake; thence to the north end of Sark Lake and portage 462 yards into Cairn Lake.

Proceed to the north end of Cairn Lake and follow a stream with three portages of 110 yards, 220 yards and 132 yards, respectively, into a bay on the west side of Kawnipi Lake; thence, northerly, north-easterly and southerly, passing Kasie and Rose Islands enroute, to a portage at the south end of a narrow bay about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Rose Island; portage 462 yards into an unnamed lake; cross to the south end of this lake and portage 462 yards into a smaller unnamed lake; cross to the south end of this latter lake and portage 396 yards into Agnes Lake.

Proceed to the south end of Agnes Lake; portage 770 yards into Meadows Lake; proceed westerly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile across Meadows Lake to a portage of 880 yards into Sunday Lake; thence south-westerly to a portage on the westerly shore of Sunday Lake; portage 40 yards into Burke Lake and proceed to the south end; portage 462 yards into Bayley Bay of Basswood Lake then west, south westerly and northerly to Canadian Point.

KAWNIPI LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 10 – 60 miles through Basswood Lake, Sunday Lake, Agnes Lake, Kawnipi Lake, Saganagon Lake, Cache Bay, Knife Lake and Birch Lake.

Leave Prairie Portage at east end of Basswood Lake and proceed northerly to Bayley Bay of Basswood Lake; portage 462 yards into Burke Lake; thence, north-easterly across Burke Lake to a 40-yard portage into Sunday Lake; then to the north-east end of Sunday Lake and portage 880 yards into Meadows Lake; proceed $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east to a portage at

the north-east corner of Meadows Lake and portage 770 yards into Agnes Lake.

Proceed northerly to the east channel of Agnes River and portage 440 yards into Bird Lake; thence, to the north end of Bird Lake and portage 352 yards into Anubis Lake; proceed to the north end of Anubis Lake and cross two portages of 198 and 110 yards, respectively, with a small pond between them, into McVicar Bay of Kawnipi Lake.

Proceed about two miles north and turn easterly and south-easterly to the south-east end of Kawnipi Lake; portage 150 yards into Kenny Lake; thence, to about the middle of the south shore of Kenney Lake and follow stream into Wet Lake, crossing four portages of 200, 110, 198 and 154 yards, respectively, enroute; proceed to the east end of Wet Lake, passing Ranger Cabin enroute; follow the stream to Saganagons Lake crossing three portages of 66, 88 and 220 yards enroute.

Proceed about three miles east to a portage on the south shore of Saganagons Lake; portage 286 yards into the west arm of Saganagons Lake and proceed to the south-east corner of this arm and portage 616 yards into Cache Bay of Saganagons Lake; proceed south-easterly into the main part of Saganaga Lake and south-westerly to the west end of Saganaga Lake; cross Swamp portage of 400 yards and proceed to the west end of Swamp Lake; cross Monument Portage (on the International Boundary), 418 yards, into Cypress Lake.

Proceed south-westerly to a portage on the south side about one mile east of the west end of this lake and portage 66 yards into Little Knife Lake; proceed south-westerly through Little Knife and Knife Lakes; portage 506 yards on the Canadian side of the International Boundary into Seed Lake; thence, to the west end of Seed Lake and follow the stream into Carp Lake, crossing two portages of 150 and 88

yards (both on the United States side of the International Boundary), with a pond between them, enroute.

Proceed to a portage on the west side of Carp Lake; portage 264 yards into Birch Lake and proceed south westerly to a portage of 110 yards to Prairie Portage and Canadian Immigration and Customs Station at the east end of Basswood Lake.

The scenery is typical of Quetico Park with beautiful streams and waterfalls, and picturesque shorelines with steep cliffs.

AGNES LAKE, MALIGNE RIVER LOOP

ROUTE 11 -- 115 miles through Basswood Lake, Sunday Lake, Agnes Lake, Kawnipi Lake, Shelley Lake, Russell Lake, Maligne River, Lac La Croix and Crooked Lake.

Leave Prairie Portage at the eastern end of Basswood Lake; proceed northerly to Bayley Bay of Basswood Lake and portage 704 yards into Sunday Lake; thence, to a portage at the north eastern end of Sunday Lake; portage 880 yards into Meadows Lake and proceed easterly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to a portage of 770 yards into Agnes Lake.

Proceed northerly to the north-western corner of Agnes Lake and portage 396 yards into an unnamed lake; cross this lake to the north-eastern corner and portage 462 yards into another unnamed lake; proceed to the north end of this lake and portage 462 yards into a bay of Kawnipi Lake.

Proceed northerly past Rose and Kasie Islands; then, north-westerly and south-westerly to a stream on the north side; thence, follow the stream into Shelley Lake and the south shore of Shelley Lake to the west end, and portage 150 yards into Keats Lake; proceed to the north-west corner of Keats Lake and portage

396 yards into Chatterton Lake; thence west, north-westerly across Chatterton Lake to a portage of 418 yards on the west shore leading into Russell Lake.

Proceed south-easterly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the north-easterly shore to a portage of 150 yards into McAree Lake; proceed to the south side of McAree Lake, following the west shore, and pass through Namakan River to a portage at the south end of the river; portage 500 yards into Iron Lake and proceed to the east end of the lake; portage 484 yards into Crooked Lake.

Proceed across Russell Lake to a stream near the north-west corner and follow the stream into Sturgeon Lake Narrows; turn south-westerly and proceed to the south-western corner of Sturgeon Lake; portage 242 yards into Maligne River and follow the river to Lac la Croix, crossing three portages of 352, 220 and 22 yards (south of May Island at western end of Tanner Lake); follow the Maligne River and proceed south of Lou and Bell Islands; proceed south past East Bend Island and easterly between Hilly and Irving Islands to a portage of 176 yards into Brewer Lake.

Proceed easterly into Basswood River; continue easterly up Basswood River to Basswood Lake, crossing four portages of 66, 100, 176 and 1,870 yards, respectively, (Wheelbarrow Portage, 100 yards, is located on the Canadian side of the International Boundary and the other three portages on the United States side); thence easterly, southerly and easterly through Basswood Lake to Prairie Portage, passing King's Point, United States Point and Canadian Point enroute.

There are some small rapids and falls along this route, especially in the Shelley Lake to Russell Lake part. Outstanding are the 35-foot Chatterton Falls, the smaller Twin Falls on the Maligne River, and

Rebecca Falls and Curtain Falls in the Iron Lake and Crooked Lake area.

Special care should be taken in travelling Basswood River to avoid strong currents and rapids.

Painted rocks may be seen on the west side of Irving Island near the north-west corner of the island and on the west shore toward the easterly end of Crooked Lake. These rocks were painted by Indians many years ago.

JEAN LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 12 -- 70 miles through Lac La Croix, Maligne River, Sturgeon Lake, Jean Lake, Quetico Lake, Beaverhouse Lake, Quetico River and Threemile Lake.

Leave Lac la Croix in the vicinity of the mouth of the Maligne River; proceed up the Maligne River to Sturgeon Lake, crossing five portages of 110 yards at Twin Falls, 22 yards south of May Island in Tanner Lake, 220, 352 and 242 yards, and continue northerly about six miles across Sturgeon Lake to Jean Creek on the west side; follow Jean Creek into Rouge Lake, crossing two portages of 220 yards, each, just before reaching Rouge Lake.

Proceed northerly across Rouge Lake through a stream into Burntside Lake; thence, northerly across Burntside Lake to a portage of 418 yards into a large bay of Jean Lake; proceed northerly through narrows into the main part of Jean Lake and thence, south-westerly about four miles to the end of the bay; follow a stream into Conk Lake and proceed to a portage on the north side; portage 66 yards into a bay near the east end of Quetico Lake.

Proceed north-easterly and northerly into the main part of Quetico Lake and thence westerly past

Eden Island to the west end of Quetico Lake; portage 150 yards into Beaverhouse Lake and thence westerly across Beaverhouse Lake to Quetico River on the south-west shore; follow the Quetico River, on which there are four portages of 66, 350, 310 and 300 yards, to its junction with the Namakan River on which there are two portages of 175 and 750 yards at Ivy Falls and Snake Falls.

Proceed easterly and south-easterly up the Namakan River, passing east of Douglas Island and the Indian Village into Lac la Croix; thence, easterly to starting point. The last portage of 750 yards is located between Douglas Island and the Indian Village at Snake Falls.

Many picturesque islands, rapids and waterfalls are seen along this route. Twin Falls on the Maligne River and Myrtle Falls and Ivy Falls on the Namakan River will be favourites of the photograph enthusiast.

DARKY LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 13 -- 40 miles through Lac La Croix, Minn Lake, Darky Lake, Argo Lake and Crooked Lake.

Leave Painted Rocks at Irving Island in Lac La Croix and proceed southerly to Bottle portage, near the south-west point of Irving Island; portage 440 yards into Bottle Lake and proceed easterly across the lake and through a short stream into Iron Lake; thence to a portage of 484 yards at the east end of Iron Lake leading into Crooked Lake; thence easterly about four miles following the north shore of the lake into a bay of Crooked Lake; portage 880 yards into Argo Lake.

Proceed northerly in Argo Lake following the western shore to a portage near the north-west corner;

portage 660 yards into Darky Lake and proceed northerly across Darky Lake to Darky River; follow the river into Minn Lake, crossing three portages of 264, 150 and 200 yards, respectively, and proceed westerly and southerly to the south end of Minn Lake; portage 150 yards into McAree Lake.

Proceed westerly across McAree Lake to a portage at the west end; portage 300 yards into Lac la Croix and thence westerly and southerly to Painted Rocks.

Beautiful lakes, picturesque islands and waterfalls are seen along this route in addition to the painted rocks on Irving Island. The scenes on these rocks were painted by Indians some years ago.

THE MAN CHAIN LOOP

ROUTE 14 -- 45 miles through Basswood Lake, Carp Lake, Man Lake, Saganagon Lake, Cache Bay and Knife Lake.

Leave Prairie Portage at the easterly end of Basswood Lake by crossing a portage of 110 yards into Birch Lake and proceed to the east end of this lake; portage 264 yards into Carp Lake; proceed south-easterly about one mile to a portage; cross two portages of 88 and 150 yards, respectively, with a small lake between them; then into Seed Lake and proceed to a stream on the east side; follow the stream to Knife Lake, crossing Big Knife portage of 506 yards enroute.

Proceed to the north-east end of Knife Lake; cross Little Knife portage of 66 yards into Cypress Lake and proceed to the east end of the southeast arm; cross Monument portage, (on the International Boundary), 418 yards, into an unnamed lake; proceed

to Swamp portage on the east side of this lake and portage 150 yards into Swamp Lake; cross to the east side of Swamp Lake and follow a stream into Saganagon Lake.

Proceed north-easterly in Saganagon Lake to Cache Point and thence north-westerly across Cache Bay to Silver Falls; portage 616 yards into Saganagon Lake; proceed north about two miles and then west about two miles to a stream leading to Slate Lake; follow the stream and cross Slate Lake to a stream in a bay about the middle of the south shore; follow this stream into Fran Lake.

Proceed to a stream at the south-westerly end of Fran Lake and follow it to Bell Lake, crossing a portage of 308 yards enroute; proceed to the south-westerly end of Bell Lake and portage 88 yards into Bit Lake; follow the east shore of Bit Lake for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a portage of 22 yards into an unnamed lake; proceed to the south shore of this lake; portage 132 yards into Other Man Lake and proceed to the southwest end of the lake; portage 150 yards into This Man Lake.

Proceed to the southwest end; portage 100 yards into an unnamed lake and cross to a stream at the southwest end; follow the stream into That Man Lake and proceed to the southwest end; portage 748 yards into Sheridan Lake and follow the east shore of Sheridan Lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a portage; portage 100 yards into Carp Lake and proceed across the lake to a portage at the southwest end; portage 264 yards into Birch Lake and proceed south-westerly across the lake and portage 110 yards to Prairie Portage.

This route passes through scenic and truly wilderness country, with sheer rock bluffs and many waterfalls.

Travellers using the International Boundary route will find the portages were built where they were easiest to build without regard to the boundary. The portages can be used without any formalities by all travellers.

BRENT LAKE LOOP

ROUTE 15 -- 60 miles through Basswood Lake, Sarah Lake, MacIntyre Lake, Brent Lake, Darky Lake, Argo Lake and Crooked Lake.

Leave Prairie Portage at the east end of Basswood Lake or from Canadian Point on Basswood Lake, about 10 miles west of Prairie Portage; proceed to a stream near the northwest corner of North Bay of Basswood Lake and follow upstream into an unnamed lake; thence to a stream on the west side of this lake; follow upstream into Isabella Lake.

Proceed south-westerly to a portage on the north shore near the southwest end; portage 100 yards into an unnamed lake, cross to the west side and follow a stream into Side Lake, crossing two portages of 300 and 400 yards, respectively, with two ponds between them; proceed northerly about one mile along the west shore of Side Lake to a portage of 484 yards into Sarah Lake.

Proceed westerly and northerly about four miles across Sarah Lake to a portage in a shallow bay on the west shore; portage 154 yards into MacIntyre Lake and proceed to the north end; cross two portages of 22 and 110 yards, respectively, with a small pond between them, into Brent Lake.

Proceed westerly about nine miles through narrows to a stream about the middle of the western end of the lake; follow the stream into an unnamed lake and cross to a portage at the west end of this lake; portage 22 yards into Darky Lake and proceed to a portage at the south end; portage 660 yards into Argo Lake and proceed to the southwest corner; portage 880 yards into Crooked Lake and, after proceeding westerly about one mile, turn southerly and easterly

to the east end of Crooked Lake and enter Basswood River.

Proceed easterly up Basswood River into Basswood Lake, crossing four portages of 66, 100 (Wheelbarrow Falls), 176 and 1,870 yards, respectively, enroute; proceed easterly past King's Point and United States Point, southerly to Canadian Point and again easterly to Prairie Portage.

Special care should be taken on Basswood River to avoid strong currents and rapids.



HOW TO LIVE OFF THE COUNTRY

In an emergency, an experienced woodsman can survive without discomfort on a diet of natural edibles which grow in the woods.

Wild fruits are easily gathered and most delicious in season. Look for strawberries, raspberries, black-

berries, gooseberries, blueberries and currants. Cloud berries, partridge berries, cowberries, bunchberries and the berries of mountain ash and honeysuckle may be important as supplements to the limited diet.

Many common plants, young roots and the new growth on many tree limbs are edible and nourishing. They may be eaten raw, too.

The roots of cattails and water lilies and many common water plants should be roasted over an open fire. Boil the leaves of sow thistle, stinging nettle, ostrich fern, lamb's quarters, marsh marigold, chickweed, chicory, dandelion, shepherd's purse, plantain and trillium. These many foods relieve monotony as well as hunger.

Four common mushrooms are good to eat and easily distinguished from poisonous kinds. The edible four are morels which grow in the woods in early spring; puffballs, more common in the fall among hardwood trees and brush, sulphur in form, growing on rotting logs and old trees; and shaggy manes—long, pointed and pulpy and growing everywhere.

Follow squirrels to nuts and the seed from ever-abundant cones--nutritious and edible raw.

Clams, crayfish and snails are easy to find in most areas; they should be roasted over an open fire or fired on a hot pan or stone. Birds and small animals are often available. Birds' eggs may become an important food item.

So many foods offer variety but the most satisfactory food in an emergency diet is fresh fish. For this reason, woodsmen often carry reserve tackle on their person; it's likely to be quite as important as water-proofed matches.



CANOE SENSE

- KNOW CANOE** Canoes are different; each one has its limitations. Know your's.
- GO LIGHT** Weight reduces response to paddle.
- LOAD LOW** Keep the centre of gravity as low as possible. That goes for your own centre of gravity, too.
- SHIFT EASY** Take care when entering or leaving canoe. A slip in time spills all.
- LOOK SHARP** Where rocks appear, many more may be slightly submerged. Canoes are fragile; rocks are hard.
- WATCH SKY** When a storm threatens, head for shore at once. Waves can build up quickly on a small lake.



SWIM SENSE

- GANG UP** Never swim alone; see that friends are handy. The safety is mutual.
- WADE IN** Be cautious in strange waters. Do not dive before checking for underwater obstructions.
- BE MODEST** Do not swim across lake without an escort. Water miles are deceiving.
- SWIM NOW** Eat later.
- LEARN HOW** Every swimmer should know how to apply artificial respiration.
- HAND ON** If canoe swamps or capsizes, do not try to swim to shore. "It's farther than you think." Stay with canoe.

DON'T



GOVT PUBNS

WITS

WITH FIRE

Be Careful!

PREVENT FOREST FIRE

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